The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. II.] [4d. single.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1791. [12s. per An.] [No. 77.]

Public Sales.

On SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY next, will be exposed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,

A VARIETY OF

Wet & Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & WILSON, V. M.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1791.

☞ We want to purchase

Final Settlements & Indents,

For which a generous Price, in Cash, will be given.

TAYLOR & WILSON.

Alexandria, Dec. 30, 1790.

Jonathan Swift

HAS JUST IMPORTED

Per the Snow OLIVIA, Capt. BUSH, from LONDON, and the Brig MINERVA, Capt. COUPER, from LIVERPOOL, [which he will have up, and ready for Sale, as soon as the River will permit]

A good Assortment of

European Goods,

Selected from the first Manufactories in Europe, on the very lowest Terms.

Alexandria, Jan. 5, 1791. (t. f.)

A Quantity of

Plaister of Paris

And a few Cases of Excellent

Frontiniac Wine,

For Sale on very reasonable Terms, by

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, Jan. 5, 1791. 3w.

☞ THE Subscriber has a FARM on the upper edge of Fairfax County, of upwards of 600 ACRES of LAND, about 200 of which are cleared, a considerable part fresh, and between 20 and 25 acres of well-improved meadow. On the premises is a MILL, upon a constant stream of water, with one pair of Burr and one of country stones. The mill is every way accommodated for manufacturing flour; with a fan, rolling screen, packing-machine, &c. It's situation is within 18 miles of Alexandria, and contiguous to the main road leading thereto from the back country; so that, if it were necessary, ten times the quantity of wheat might be purchased that any one mill could grind. He is desirous of renting the Farm and Mill together, or separately, to any person who is able and willing to advance One Hundred Pounds—With this indispensable requisite he can venture to promise that his terms will be highly satisfactory and profitable to the Lessee.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria, Jan. 6, 1791.

☞ ALL persons who have claims against the estate of NATHANIEL HALLEY, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly attested, in order that they may be settled—and all those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

MARY HALLEY, *Adm'x.*
Wm. HALLEY, *Adm'r.*

January 5, 1791. 3w.

Three Dollars Reward.

ABOUT the 19th of November last strayed, or was stolen, from the common, near Alexandria, a *black Horse*, about 13 hands high, with no other visible mark than a cross on each side of his neck.—Whoever will give information, so that the owners may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BRYAN & COULTER.

Alexandria, Jan. 6, 1791. 3w.

JESSE TAYLOR

HAS JUST IMPORTED,

In the *Louis*, Capt. *Stiles*, and the *Sally*, Capt. *Crowdhill*, from *Liverpool*, and in the *John* Capt. *Travers*, from *Bristol*,

A general Assortment of

Merchandise,

Which he will sell on the lowest terms, for *Cash*, or *Country Produce*, or, to punctual men, on *short Credit*.

Alexandria, Oct. 28, 1790.

BROWN SUGAR

AND

COFFEE,

In Barrels, for Sale by

JOHN HICKMAN & CO.

Also, GUNPOWDER in Quarter-Casks, remarkably low.—We have on hand a handsome Assortment of GOODS, which we intend selling from this Day at reduced Prices.

We buy *Wheat*, *Corn*, *Flax-Seed*, *Bees-Wax*, *Butter*, *Tallow*, and *Hemp*.

☞ A WET NURSE wanted immediately, with a fresh Breast of Milk; to whom (if application is soon made to the Subscribers) generous wages will be given, particularly to one without a Child. J. H. & C.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the Mary Isabella, Capt. Grayson,

An Assortment of

GOODS,

In Addition to their Fall Cargo, per the Grove, Capt Barnes:

Amongst which are,

Pewter,	Port Wine in do.
Blank and other books,	Madder in small casks,
Writing-Paper,	Gunpowder,
Pasteboard,	Shot and Lead,
Gilt Trunks,	Candles,
Saltpetre,	Window-Glass, 7 by 9
Salts,	and 8 by 10,
Nutmegs,	Cordage,
Black Pepper,	Seine-Twine,
Nails of all kinds,	Steel,
Sheathing-Paper,	Spades,
Rock-Alum,	Frying Pans,
Copperas,	Iron Castings,
London Porter in casks of 3 dozen each,	Fine Liverpool Salt,
	Whitehaven Coal.

They have also on hand,

Sherry and Lisbon Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon Salt, &c.

Alexandria, Oct. 10, 1790.

JOHN MURRAY and CO.

Have received an Assortment of low-priced

BROADCLOTHS, Coatings, Plains, Duffils, and Hats—At their Store may also be found West-India and New-England Rum, Teneriffe Wines, Brandy, Molasses, Coffee, Sugars, Hyson, Green and Bohea Teas, Cotton, Cordage, Red-wood, Log-wood, Nicaragua Wood, Alum, Copperas, Cotton and Wool Cards, Beef, Herrings, &c. &c.

They will sell low, and receive Produce in Payment.

Alexandria, Oct. 25, 1790. (t. f.)

WILLIAMS & CARY

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

In the Brig Virginia, from London,

A large Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms:

ALSO,

Some excellent OLD SHERRY in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, OLD PORT in do. and BOTTLED SHERRY in Chests and Half-Chests.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

GEORGE SWEENY & CO.

Most respectfully inform the public that they are now opening, at their STORE in Prince-street, lately occupied by Mr. *Michael Thorn*,

A large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the present season, which they will sell by wholesale or retail at the most reduced prices, for *cash*, *wheat*, *flour*, *corn*, *furs*, *bearskins*, *bees-wax*, &c. &c. Also, received in payment, *public securities* and *old continental money* retaining the smallest value.

☞ They have to rent a Brick House adjoining their Store, well caculated for a private family.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, 1790. (t. f.)

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham,

A General Assortment of HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, JEWELLERY, CUTLERY, NAILS in Casks, SAD-IRONS in Casks, CUTLERY in small Cases, BLISTERED and GERMAN STEEL, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, Oct. 12, 1790.

☞ Anderson's genuine Scotch Pills may be had at this Office.

A few Hogsheads of prime

Surinam Sugar

For Sale by

MURRAYS and WHEATON,

Who have also,

Jamaica Spirit in Tierces; West-India and New-England Rum in Hogsheads and Barrels; Gin in Pipes; Teneriffe and Malaga Wine in Pipes; Coffee and Cotton in Bags; Cider in Barrels; fresh Chocolate in small Boxes; a few Pieces of Russia Duck; American 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails; Hyson and Bohea Tea; Allspice and Pepper; Wrapping-Paper; Stone-Lime; Tow Linen, &c. which they will exchange for Cash or Country Produce, on the most moderate Terms.

Alexandria, Dec. 29, 1790.

☞ EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber takes this method of acquainting the Public that he has removed to Prince-Street, between Pitt Street and Royal-Street, where he continues to teach the *English*, *Latin*, *Greek* and *French Languages*; *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Book Keeping*, *Geography*, both ancient and modern, with the Use of the Globes, *Geometry*, *Trigonometry*, *Navigation*, *Astronomy*, *Gauging*, *Algebra*, *Conic Sections*, *Fluxions*, *Fortification* and *Gunnery*.—Likewise, *Land-Surveying*, by all the Methods hitherto discovered, particularly by that practised in the Surveyor-General's Office of Pennsylvania, by which a Surveyor may know in a few minutes, after he has taken his Survey, without protracting it, whether he has committed any mistake or not: Also how to find the contents of any Piece of Land from the Field-Notes, by the pen only; and how to protract any Figure with a Pair of Compasses and Scale of equal Parts, being the most exact, neat, and expeditious of all others. He also teaches how to find the *Variation* of the *Compass*, and thereby to trace the Lines of old Surveys; and how to *beautify* and *adorn Maps*. The classical Scholars will be taught to *connect ancient* and *modern History*, with a thorough Knowledge of both; as also *Composition* in *English*, *Latin* and *French*, *grammatically* and *syntactically*.—Also, to the more advanced of the Scholars, there will be *read Lectures* on *Natural History*, *Natural* and *Moral Philosophy*, *Logic*, &c.—and for the astronomical Part, he has a *Telescope*, of power sufficient to discover the Satellites of Jupiter, Saturn's Ring, &c.—And as the Subscriber has been advised by some respectable Gentlemen, Wellwishers to Literature, to open a Subscription for a *Philosophical Apparatus*, he hereby acquaints those who may be disposed to favour this Undertaking, that a Subscription-Paper is drawn up and left with him, containing the Articles of Agreement, to which he refers them for particular Information.

The Terms of the School will be made known by applying to GILBERT HARROW.

Alexandria, Dec. 30, 1790.

P. S. A few Scholars may have Board and Lodging in the House; and a good classical Scholar will find Encouragement as an Assistant.

By the GOVERNOR of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the reward offered for apprehending BENJAMIN WOODWARD, by a Proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, issued on the 29th Day of June last, has been deemed insufficient, the said Benjamin still absconding from Justice; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of State, hereby to offer a Reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to any Person who shall apprehend and convey the said BENJAMIN WOODWARD to the Jail of the District of Petersburg: And I do moreover require all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and Constables, within their Counties and Bailiwicks, to use their best Endeavours to apprehend and convey to the District Jail aforesaid, the said BENJAMIN WOODWARD.

(L.S.) *Given under my hand, and seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 8th day of December*, 1790.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

☞ *The Printers in this State, are requested to insert the above.*

Maryland, Prince George's County.

ANY person who wants a quantity of good OAK and HICKORY WOOD, may be supplied with from five hundred to a thousand cords, upon the most reasonable terms, by applying to the subscriber, at Hart Park, or to Mr. *Overton Carr*. None over two miles from, and the greatest part within a mile and a quarter of, Lowe's Ferry. W. D. ADDISON.

Dec. 20, 1790. (t. t.)

Excellent shining

I N K,

At 1s. per Pint, for Sale at the Printing Office.

REPORT

OF THE *SECRETARY* OF THE *TREASURY*.

(Concluded from No. 75.*)*

IT may not be improper further to remark that the two great objections to the class of duties denominated excises, are in applicable to the plan suggested. These objections are—First, THE SUMMARY JURISDICTION confined to the officers of excise; in derogation from the course of the common law, and the right of trial by jury: And secondly, the general power vested in the same officers of VISITING AND SEARCHING INDISCRIMINATELY the houses, stores and other buildings of the dealers in excised articles. But by the plan proposed, the officers to be employed are to be cloathed with no such *summary* jurisdiction, and their *discretionary* power of visiting and searching is to be restricted to those places which the dealers themselves shall designate by public insignia or marks, as the depositories of articles on which the duties are to be laid. Hence it is one of the recommendations of the plan, that it is not liable to those objections.

Duties of the kind proposed, are not novel in the United States; as has been intimated in another place. They have existed to a considerable extent, under several of the State governments, particularly in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. In Connecticut, a State exemplary for it's attachment to popular principles, not only all ardent spirits, but foreign articles of consumption, generally, have been the subjects of an excise, or inland duty.

If the supposition, that duties of this kind are attended with greater expense in the collection than taxes on land, should seem an argument for preferring the latter, it may be observed, that the fact ought not too readily to be taken for granted. The state of things in England is sometimes referred to as an example on this point. But there the smallness of the expense in the collection of the land tax, is to be ascribed to the peculiar modification of it; which proceeding without new assessments, according to a fixed standard long since adjusted, totally disregards the comparative value of lands and the variations in their value. The consequence of this is an inequality, so palpable and extreme, as would be likely to be ill relished by the landholders of the United States. If in pursuit of greater equality, accurate periodical valuations or assessments are to afford a rule, it may well be doubted whether the expense of a land tax will not always exceed that of the kind of duties proposed.

The ingenious, but fallacious hypothesis, that all taxes on consumption fall finally, with accumulated weight, on land, is now too generally and too satisfactorily exploded, to require to be combated here. It has become an acknowledged truth, that in the operation of those taxes, every species of capital and industry contribute their proportion to the revenue; and consequently, that as far as they can be made substitutes for taxes on lands, they serve to exempt them from an undue share of the public burthen.

Among other substantial reasons which recommend, as a provision for the public debt, duties upon articles of consumption, in preference to taxes on houses, and lands, is this—it is very desirable, if practicable, to reserve the latter fund for objects and occasions, which will more immediately interest the sensibility of the whole community, and more directly affect the public safety. It will be a consolatory reflection, that so capital a resource remains untouched by that provision, which, while it will have a very material influence in favour of public credit, will be also conducive to the tranquillity of the public mind in respect to external danger, and will really operate as a powerful guarantee of peace. In proportion as the estimation of our resources is exalted in the eyes of foreign nations, the respect for us must increase; and this must beget a proportionable caution neither to insult nor injure us with levity.—While on the contrary, the appearance of exhausted resources (which would perhaps be a consequence of mortgaging the revenue to be derived from land, for the interest of the public debt) might tend to invite both insult and injury, by inspiring an opinion, that our efforts to relent or repel them were little to be dreaded.

It may not be unworthy of reflection, that while the idea of residuary resources, in so striking a particular, cannot fail to have many beneficial consequences, the suspension of taxes on real estate can as little fail to be pleasing to the mass of the community; and it may reasonably be presumed, that so provident a forbearance on the part of the government will ensure a more cheerful acquiescence on that of the class of the community immediately to be affected, whenever experience and the exigency of conjunctures shall dictate a resort to that species of revenue.

But in order to be at liberty to pursue this salutary course, it is indispensable that an efficacious use should be made of those articles of consumption, which are the most proper and the most productive; to which class distilled spi-

rits very evidently belong: And a prudent energy will be requiſite, as well in relation to the mode of collection, as to the quantum of the duty.

It need ſcarcely be obſerved, that the duties on the great maſs of imported articles have reached a point which it would not be expedient to exceed. There is, at leaſt, ſatisfactory evidence, that they cannot be extended further, without contravening the ſenſe of the body of the merchants; and though it is not to be admitted as a general rule, that this circumſtance ought to conclude againſt the expediency of a public meaſure, yet when due regard is had to the diſpoſition which that enlightened claſs of citizens has manifeſted towards the national government—to the alacrity with which they have hitherto ſeconded it's operations—to the accommodating temper with which they look forward to thoſe additional impoſitions on the objects of trade, which are to commence with the enſuing year, and to the greatneſs of the innovation, which, in this particular, has already taken place in the former ſtate of things, there will be perceived to exiſt the moſt ſolid reaſons againſt lightly paſſing the bounds which coincide with their impreſſions of what is reaſonable and proper. It would be, in every view, inauſpicious to give occaſion for a ſuppoſition, that trade alone is deſtined to feel the immediate weight of the hand of government, in every new emergency of the treaſury.

However true, as a general poſition, that the conſumer pays the duty, yet it will not follow, that trade may not be eſſentially diſtreſſed and injured, by carrying duties on importation to a height which is diſproportioned to the mercantile capital of a country. It may not only be the cauſe of diverting too large a ſhare of it from the exigencies of buſineſs; but as the requiſite advances to ſatisfy the duties will, in many, if not in moſt caſes, precede the receipts, from the ſale of the articles on which they are laid, the conſequence will often be ſacrifices which the merchant cannot afford to make.

The inconveniences of exceeding the proper limit, in this reſpect, which will be felt every where, will fall with particular ſeverity on thoſe places which have not the advantage of public banks, and which abound leaſt in pecuniary reſources. Appearances do not juſtify ſuch an eſtimate of the extent of the mercantile capital of the United States, as to encourage to material accumulations on the already conſiderable rates of the duties on the maſs of foreign importation.

Another motive for caution on this point, ariſes from reflection, that the effect of an important augmentation made by a law of the laſt ſeſſion, is hitherto a mere matter of ſpeculative calculation, and has not yet even begun to be tried.

It is preſumable too, that a ſtill further augmentation would have an influence, the reverſe of favourable to the public credit. The operation would be apt to be regarded as artificial—as deſtitute of ſolidity—as preſenting a numerical increaſe, but involving an actual diminution, of revenue. The diſtruſt of the efficacy of the preſent proviſion might alſo be accompanied with a doubt of a better ſubſtitute hereafter. The inference would not be unnatural, that a defect of other means, or an inability to command them, could alone have given birth to ſo unpromiſing an effort to draw all from one ſource.

A diverſification of the nature of the funds is deſirable on other accounts. It is clear that leſs dependence can be placed on one ſpecies of funds, and that too liable to the viciſſitudes of the continuance, or interruption of foreign intercourſe, than upon a variety of different funds formed by the union of internal with external objects.

The inference from theſe various and important conſiderations, ſeems to be, that to attempt to extract wholly from duties on important articles, the ſum neceſſary to a complete proviſion for the public debt, would probably be both deceptive and pernicious; incompatible with the intereſts, not leſs of revenue than of commerce; that reſources of a different kind muſt of neceſſity be explored; and that the ſelection of the moſt fit objects is the only thing which ought to occupy inquiry.

Beſides the eſtabliſhment of ſupplementary funds, it is requiſite to the ſupport of public credit, that thoſe eſtabliſhed ſhould ſtand upon a footing which will give all reaſonable aſſurance of their effectual collection.

Among the articles enumerated in the act making *further proviſion for the payment of the debt of the United States*, there are two, wines and teas, in regard to which ſome other regulations, than have yet been adopted, ſeem neceſſary for the ſecurity of the revenue, and deſirable for the accommodation of the merchant.

With theſe views, it is ſubmitted, that the term for the payment of the duties on wines be enlarged, as it reſpects Madeira wines, to eighteen months; and as it reſpects other wines, to nine months; and that they be collected on a plan ſimilar to that propoſed in relation to imported diſtilled ſpirits.—

And that a third option (two being allowed by the preſent law) be given to the importers of teas; which ſhall be, to give bond without ſurety for the amount of the duty in each caſe, payable in two years, upon the following terms.

The teas to be depoſited at the expenſe and riſk of the importer in ſtore-houſes to be agreed upon between him and the proper officer of the revenue; each ſtore-houſe having two locks, the key of one of which to be in the cuſtody of the importer or his agent, and the key of the other of which to be in the cuſtody of an officer, whoſe duty it ſhall be made to attend, at all reaſonables times, for the purpoſe of deliveries.

Theſe deliveries, whether for home ſale, or for exportation to a foreign country, to be warranted by permits from the chief officer of inſpection of the place.—

If for home ſale, the permits to be granted after the duties ſhall have been paid, or ſecured to be paid.

When the amount of the duties ſhall not exceed one hundred dollars, four months to be allowed for payment. When it ſhall exceed one hundred dollars, and not exceed five hundred dollars, the term of payment to be eight months; and twelve months whenever the amount ſhall exceed five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the credit ſhall in no caſe extend beyond the period of two years originally allowed for the entire ſum. If the duties on the whole quantity depoſited ſhall not have been paid, or ſecured to be paid, before the expiration of that time, it ſhall be lawful for the proper officer to cauſe a ſale to be made of ſo much as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge what ſhall remain unſatisfied. In every caſe, it ſhall be at the option of the party applying for the permit, either to pay the amount of the duties on the quantity to be delivered, or to give bond for it, with one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the officer whoſe province it ſhall be to grant the permits.

If the deliveries are to be made for exportation, the permits to be granted upon bond being entered into to ſecure and aſcertain the exportation. This may require ſome alterations of form, in manner of proceeding, relatively to the exportation of this article.

All teas to be landed under the care of the inſpectors of the revenue; the cheſts and other packages containing them to be marked, and certificates which ſhall accompany them to be granted as in the caſe of diſtilled ſpirits.

To theſe more direct expedients for the ſupport of public credit, the inſtitution of a National Bank preſents itſelf as a neceſſary auxiliary. This the Secretary regards as an indiſpenſable engine in the adminiſtration of the finances. To preſent this important object in a more diſtinct, and more comprehenſive, light, he has concluded to make it the ſubject of a ſeparate Report, which he begs leave herewith to ſubmit. No. II.

All which is humbly ſubmitted.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

ESTIMATE *of the* PROBABLE PRODUCT *of the* FUNDS *propoſed in the annexed* REPORT.

	Dollars.
4,000,000 gallons of diſtilled ſpirits imported from foreign countries, at 8 cents per gallon,	320,000
3,500,000 gallons of ſpirits diſtilled in the United States, from foreign materials, at 11 cents per gallon,	385,000
3,000,000 ditto, diſtilled from materials of the United States, at 9 cents per gallon,	270,000
Total dollars,	975,000
Deduct for drawbacks and expenſe of collection, 10 per cent	97,500
Net product, Dollars,	877,500

PARIS.

In the GENERAL COMMITTEE of DISCUSSION, held June 13, 1790, M. DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, DEPUTY of PARIS to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, read the following EULOGIUM on BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN this Society was inſtituted, you placed in the liſt of its members, two names illuſtrious in the annals of liberty, that of Waſhington and that of Franklin; and already one of them is no more. Franklin died in the month of April, after ſixteen days illneſs, and his memory has received the higheſt honours that were ever paid to man, as they were the homage of a free people. All America has wept for him, and the National Aſſembly of France, by the diſtinguiſhed act of putting itſelf in mourning, tells the world that a great man belongs equally to every country.

Honoured with the friendſhip of this reſpectable man, for whom I entertained a profound veneration, permit me to call your attention to him for a few moments

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, born at Boſton in 1706, was placed at a very early age under one of his brothers, who was a printer, where he made a rapid progreſs in this art, ſo uſeful to mankind, and contracted an attachment for the preſs, which continued as long as he lived. At Paſſy, ſo celebrated by being the place of his retreat, he frequently invited Meſſrs. Didot, Pierres, and other diſtinguiſhed artiſts of the capital, with whom he converſed on their profeſſion, contributing to its improvement by that penetrating and inventive genius which he diſplayed in ſcience and politics.

This genius was the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the man we lament. Whatever engaged his attention was conſidered by him under every point of view, and new ideas always reſulted from this examination.

Scarcely emerged from infancy, the young Franklin, a journeyman printer, was a philoſopher without being conſcious of it, and by the continual exerciſe of his genius prepared himſelf for thoſe great diſcoveries which in ſcience have aſſociated his name with that of Newton, and for thoſe political reflections which have placed him by the ſide of a Solon and a Lycurgus.

Ill-treated by his brother, he left Boſton, and procured employment firſt in a printing office at New-York, and afterwards at Philadelphia, where he ſettled.

America was not then what it is now. Agriculture and a few of the ruder arts almoſt excluſively occupied the unpoliſhed people by whom it was inhabited. The religious fanaticiſm which had conducted thither the firſt Engliſh emigrants, left traces that ſometimes diſturbed it's tranquillity, particularly in the Northern provinces, and confined the education of the inhabitants to a narrow circle, of which Superſtition was frequently the centre. Pennſylvania, however, whoſe legiſlator, though a fanatic, cheriſhed liberty, was in this reſpect more happily ſituated for the reception of improvement.

Soon after his arrival at this place, Franklin, in concert with ſome other young men, eſtabliſhed a ſmall club, where every member, after his work was over, and on holidays, brought his ſtock of ideas, which were ſubmitted to diſcuſſion. This ſociety, of which the young printer was the ſoul, has been the ſource of every uſeful eſtabliſhment calculated to promote the progreſs of ſcience, the mechanical arts, and particularly the improvement of the human underſtanding.

A newſpaper that iſſued from his preſs, was the mean he employed to draw the attention of his countrymen. There he anonymouſly hazarded propoſals at firſt looſe, but afterwards more preciſe and definite: he ſet on foot ſubſcriptions, which were the more readily filled, as every ſubſcriber might conſider himſelf as the chief of an undertaking, the author of which was not named. It was in this manner that public libraries were founded: that houſes of education, ſince grown up to celebrated colleges, aroſe; it was in this manner that the Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia, no contemptible rival of the academies of Europe, was formed; that aſſociations for ornamenting, cleaning, and lighting the ſtreets of the town, and for preventing fires, were eſtabliſhed; and that commercial ſocieties, and even military corps for the defence of the country, were incorporated. Nothing was foreign but the genius of Franklin; and his name, which his modeſty endeavoured to conceal, was always placed by his countrymen in the liſts, and frequently at the head of thoſe different bodies, who were almoſt all deſirous of retaining him as their honorary chief, when higher employments called him from his country, which he was deſtined to ſerve more effectually as it's agent in the metropolis.

He was ſent to England in the year 1757. Celebrated for his aſtoniſhing diſcoveries reſpecting the nature, effects, and identity of thunder and electricity, and the means of guarding againſt it's ſtrokes, his fame had arrived before him. The letters by which he had announced theſe diſcoveries long remained forgotten with the Royal Society of London; but they were at length read, and for ſome years all the learned of Europe had been informed, that in the new world exiſted a philoſopher who was worthy of their admiration.

The ſtamp act, by which the Britiſh Miniſter wiſhed to familiarize the Americans to pay taxes to the mother-country, revived that love of liberty which had led their forefathers to a country, at that time a deſert; and the colonies formed a Congreſs, the firſt idea of which had been communicated to them by Franklin, at the conferences at Albany in 1754. The war that was juſt terminated, and the exertions made by them to ſupport it, had given them a conviction of their ſtrength: they oppoſed this meaſure, and the Miniſter gave way, but reſerved the means of renewing his attempts. Once cautioned, however, they remained on their guard; liberty, cheriſhed by their alarms, took deep root, a ſalutary fermentation agitated their minds, and prepared for the revolution men whoſe names it has rendered juſtly celebrated, Hancock, Samuel and John Adams, the ſage Jefferſon*, Jay, Green, and the great Waſhington; and finally, the rapid circulation of ideas by means of newſpapers, for the introduction of which they were indebted to the Printer of Philadelphia, united them together to reſiſt every freſh enterpriſe. In the year 1766, this Printer, called to the bar of the Houſe of Commons, underwent that famous interrogatory, which placed the name of Franklin as high in politics, as it was before in natural philoſophy.

From that time he defended the cauſe of America with a firmneſs and moderation becoming a great man, pointing out to Miniſtry all the errors they had committed, and the conſequences they would induce, till the period when the tax on tea meeting the ſame oppoſition as the ſtamp act had done, England blindly fancied herſelf capable of ſubjecting, by force, three millions of men determined to be free, at a diſtance of two thouſand leagues.

Every man is acquainted with the particulars of that war; it's fortunate reſult to the whole univerſe; the part taken in it by France under a King, who, protector of the liberties of America, has ſince meritoriouſly obtained from the French nation the title of Reſtorer of the Liberty of his own Country; and the brilliant ſervices of that youth, whoſe name, glorioufly connected with that revolution, has acquired freſh luſtre in a revolution ſtill greater.

But every man has not equally reflected on the bold attempt of Franklin as a legiſlator. Having aſſerted their independence, and placed themſelves *in the rank of nations*, the different colonies, now the United States of America, adopted each it's own form of government, and retaining almoſt univerſally their admiration for the Britiſh conſtitution, framed them from the ſame principles variouſly modelled. Franklin alone, diſengaging the political machine from thoſe multiplied movements, and admired counterpoiſes, that rendered it ſo complicated, propoſed the reducing it to the ſimplicity of a ſingle legiſlative body. This grand idea ſtartled the legiſlators of Pennſylvania; but the Philoſopher removed the fears of a conſiderable number, and at length determined them to the adoption of a principle which the National Aſſembly has made the baſis of the French Conſtitution.†

Having given laws to this country, Franklin returned again to ſerve it in Europe; not by repreſentations to the metropolis, or anſwers at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, but by treaties with France, and ſucceſſively with other powers, which, though governed by monarchs or deſpots, liſtened to the voice of the American ſpeaking liberty.

Some years previous to this I became acquainted with him in a journey I made to London; and permit me, gentlemen, to recal to my mind the happineſs I felt, when, on his arrival at Paris, I conducted to his houſe M. Turgot, then exminiſter, and ſaw thoſe two excellent men, both ſo deſerving of the admiration and regret of mankind, embrace for the firſt time. Franklin at laſt completed a long career; but Turgot, taken from the world at the age of fifty-four, ſaw not his country made free. It was he who wrote under the portrait of Franklin that beautiful verſe,

Eripuit cœlo fulmen, mox ſceptra tyrannis;

the laſt hemiſtich of which was a prophecy that was ſpeedily accompliſhed.

The viciſſitudes of fortune experienced by the Americans ſometimes gave conſiderable anxiety to their illuſtrious negotiator; but his great mind, encouraged by the bravery of his countrymen, by the firmneſs of the Congreſs, and above all by the genius, talents and virtues of the immortal Waſhington, did not give way to fear. He did not, however, flatter himſelf that peace would ſo ſoon finiſh the courſe of that happy revolution; and when I embraced him, the day on which he had ſigned the articles, "*My friend*," ſaid he to me with an air of perfect ſatisfaction, "*could I have hoped, at my age, to have enjoyed ſuch a happineſs!*"

Whatever attractions an abode in France had for him; whatever pleaſure he taſted in the ſociety of the friends he had made; however great was the danger of ſo long a voyage to an old man of ſeventy tormented with the ſtone; it was now neceſſary for him to reviſit his country. He ſet off in 1785, and his return to America, now become free, was a triumph of which antiquity can furniſh us with no example.

He lived five years after this period: For three years he was Preſident of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; he was a member of the laſt Convention that eſtabliſhed the new form of federal government; and his laſt public act was a grand example for thoſe who are employed in the legiſlation of their country. In this Convention he had differed in ſome points from the majority; but when the articles were ultimately decreed, he ſaid to his colleagues, "*We ought to have but one opinion; the good of our country requires that* "*the reſolution be unanimous*;" and he ſigned.

His almoſt continual ſufferings for the two laſt years of his life had altered neither his mind nor his diſpoſition; and to the laſt moment he retained the uſe of all his faculties. His will, which he made during his reſidence in France, and which has juſt been opened, begins with theſe words: *I Benjamin Franklin, Printer, now Plenipotentiary in France, &c.* Thus, dying, he did homage to the art of printing; and the ſame ſentiment induced him to inſtruct his grandſon, Benjamin Bache, in this art, who, proud of the leſſons of his illuſtrious maſter, is now a Printer in Philadelphia.

He never wrote a work of any length. Almoſt every thing written by him on ſubjects of

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* Mr. Jefferſon was afterwards Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of France, where he ſucceeded Franklin. It was he who framed the Act of Independence of the United States, and the Act paſſed in Virginia for eſtabliſhing religious liberty. America has lately recalled him from France, where he is truly regretted, to confer on him the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

† The uſual progreſs of the human mind leads man from the complex to the ſimple. Obſerve the works of the firſt mechanics, overloaded with numerous pieces, ſome of which embarraſs and others diminiſh their effect. It has been the ſame with legiſlators both ſpeculative and practical: Struck with an abuſe, they have endeavoured to correct it by inſtitutions that have been productive of ſtill greater abuſes. In political economy the unity of the legiſlative body is the *maximum* of ſimplicity. Franklin was the firſt who dared to put this idea in practice: The reſpect the Pennſylvanians entertained for him induced them to adopt it; but the other States were terrified at it, and even the Conſtitution of Pennſylvania has ſince been altered. In Europe this opinion has been more ſucceſsful; but time was neceſſary. When I had the honour to preſent to Franklin the tranſlation of the Conſtitutions of America, the minds of people on this ſide the Atlantic were ſcarcely better diſpoſed towards it, than thoſe on the other ſide; and if we except Dr. Price in England, and Turgot and M. Condorcet in France, no man, who applied himſelf to politics, agreed in opinion with the American philoſopher. I will venture to aſſert, that I was of the ſmall number of thoſe who were ſtruck with the beauty of the ſimple plan he traced, and that I ſaw no reaſon to change my opinion, when the National Aſſembly, led by the voice of thoſe deep-thinking and eloquent orators who diſcuſſed that important queſtion, eſtabliſhed it as a principle of the French Conſtitution, *that legiſlation ſhould be confided to a ſingle body of Repreſentatives.* It will not, perhaps, be deemed unpardonable to have once mentioned myſelf, at a time when the honour I have of holding a public character makes it my duty to give an account of my ſentiments to my fellow-citizens. France will not relapſe into a more complex ſyſtem; but will aſſuredly acquire the glory of maintaining that which ſhe has eſtabliſhed, and give it a degree of perfection which, by rendering a great nation happy, will attract the eyes of all Europe, and of the whole world.

natural Philoſophy, conſiſts of letters to Mr. Collinſon of the Royal Society of London, and to ſome other men of learning in Europe; they have been tranſlated into French by M. Barbeau du Bourg, but perhaps a new tranſlation will be demanded. His political works, many of which are not known in France, conſiſt of letters or ſhort tracts; but all of them, even thoſe of humour, bear the marks of his obſerving genius and mild philoſophy. He wrote many for that rank of people who have no opportunity for ſtudy, and whom it is of ſo much conſequence to inſtruct; and he was well ſkilled in reducing uſeful truths to maxims eaſily retained, and ſometimes to proverbs, or little tales, the ſimple and natural graces of which acquire a new value when aſſociated with the name of their author.

The moſt voluminous of his works is the hiſtory of his own life, which he commenced for his ſon, and for the continuation of which we are indebted to the ardent ſolicitations of M. le Veillard, one of his moſt intimate friends. It employed his leiſure hours during the latter part of his life; but the bad ſtate of his health, and his ſevere pains, which gave him little reſpite, frequently interrupted his work; and the two copies, one of which was ſent by him to London to D. Price and Mr. Vaughan, and the other to M. le Veillard and me, reach no farther than 1757. He ſpeaks of himſelf as he would have done of another perſon, delineating his thoughts, his actions, and even his errors and faults; and he deſcribes the unfolding of his genius and talents with the ſimplicity of a great man who knows how to do juſtice to himſelf, and with the teſtimony of a clear conſcience void of reproach.

In fact, Gentlemen, the whole life of Franklin, his meditations, his labours, have all been directed to public utility; but the grand object that he had always in view did not ſhut his heart againſt private friendſhip; he loved his family, his friends; he was beneficent; the charms of his ſociety were inexpreſſible; he ſpoke little, but he did not refuſe to ſpeak, and his converſation was always intereſting, always inſtructive. In the midſt of his greateſt occupations for the liberty of his country, he had ſome phyſical experiment near him in his cloſet; and the ſciences, which he had rather diſcovered than ſtudied, afforded him a continual ſource of pleaſure.

His memoires, Gentlemen, will be publiſhed, as ſoon as we receive from America what additions he may have made to the manuſcript in our poſſeſſion; and we then intend to give a compleat collection of his works.

His name will be celebrated among the different aſſociations of politics and of literature. Innumerable eulogiums will be written or pronounced upon him; and you doubtleſs expect with impatience that of the virtuous orator ‡, organ of the Academy of Sciences, in which the moſt honourable praiſe will be beſtowed by him who beſt knew how to appreciate the worth of Franklin. The eulogium to which I allude will forerun the award of hiſtory, which will place this illuſtrious name among the moſt eminent benefactors of his ſpecies; which will trace the incidents of his life, pourtray the anguiſh of his fellow-citizens, who believed that in him they loſt a father and a friend, and which, after recounting the honours that America has conſecrated to his memory, will alſo regiſter in its calendar the ſplendid homage which the National Aſſembly has juſt paid, as an incident equally honourable to the nation which thus diſplayed its love of virtue, and to the man who merited this mark of their attention.

As ſoon as the eulogium was read, M. de Liancourt made a motion, that the Members of the Society ſhould wear the mourning decreed by the National Aſſembly, and that the buſt of Franklin ſhould be placed in the Hall of the Aſſembly with this inſcription:

"*Homage rendered by the unanimous vote of*
"*the Society of* 1789, *to Benjamin Franklin, ad-*
"*mired and regretted by the friends of liberty.*"

The motion was carried unanimouſly. Mr. de la Rochefoucault then preſented to the Society a buſt of Benjamin Franklin, and the Aſſembly voted him their thanks.

‡ M. de Condorcet.

ALBANY, December 23.

A letter from a young gentleman of this city, now at Mancheſter, Vermont, dated the 20th inſt. mentions the ſudden death of two young women of that town (Patty Savage, aged 18, and Lois Goodrich, 16) who having agreed, on Wedneſday evening the 15th, to ſleep in a newly plaiſtered bed-room—on account of the dampneſs of the walls the ſervant was directed to place a pot of charcoal in it; and on the morning following, melancholy to relate! the latter was found dead, and the former poſſeſſed only ſome of the remaining ſymptoms of life—She however lived three or four days.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.

Copy of a letter received by the Lord Mayor of London, from the Duke of Leeds.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip that the meſſenger Dreſſin, arrived here this morning, with deſpatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, dated Sunday, 24th Oct. containing an account, that a convention for terminating the differences which had ariſen with that Court, had been agreed upon, between his Excellency on the part of his Majeſty, and the Count de Florida Blanca, on the part of the Catholic King: and that the Convention was to be ſigned, and exchanged by thoſe Miniſters, the 27th of the ſame month.

Signed, LEEDS.

London, 4th November.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 5th November, 1790.

"We embrace the earlieſt opportunity of informing you, that a meſſenger arrived yeſterday morning from Madrid, with deſpatches from the Ambaſſador, Mr. Fitzherbert, dated 24th Oct. containing an account that a convention for ſettling the differences which had ariſen with that Court, was agreed upon between him and the Count de Florida Blanca, and would be ſigned and interchanged the 27th of that month. This happy event, by enſuring the continuance of peace, will give new life to trade, which has long been in a ſtate of inactivity."

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 13.

A CARD TO THE "SUBSCRIBER."

THE "Old Truſtee, &c." hath not the vanity to accept in it's full extent the compliment undeſignedly paſſed on him by the "Subſcriber" and his little junto of Counſellors: They have racked their brains for a week to diſcover or invent ſomething reprehenſible in his conduct or character, when behold! *Parturiunt montes, naſcitur ridiculus mus!* the reſult of their joint labours is nothing but vague innuendo, either without meaning at all, or palpably founded in falſehood—The Truſtee hath not attacked a whole nation; an innocent jeſt, ſuch as you will hear as often from liberal and enlightened Iriſhmen, as from any one elſe, will by very few be ſo interpreted—the poliſhed and gentlemanly part of that nation, within his circle of acquaintance, know that the Truſtee reſpects and eſteems *them*, as much as he abhors and avoids the dregs and riff raff part of that or any other nation—The "Subſcriber," in his own peculiar ſtyle and manner, charges the Truſtee with "doubted heroiſm;" but the occaſion he alludes to, (if the Truſtee is rightly informed) proves rather his poſſeſſion than want of that quality: When this place was threatened with unforeſeen and inſtant deſtruction by an enemy, the Truſtee was active in removing a valuable property to "Shooter's Hill," a place that *might* be defended, from a place that *could not* be defended; but at the ſame time did his part, and more than his equal part, towards an actual oppoſition of the enemy—The bluſtering Subſcriber, in like circumſtances, would probably have ſunk into deſpair, and, loſing all power of action, through fear and trepidation, left his intereſts to provide for themſelves; for ſuch is the character generally covered by an outſide parade of flaſhy valour—A vaunting Bully, the character ſo much admired, and affected, by the "Subſcriber," is odious to all who are conſcious of any worth or dignity in themſelves. The Truſtee profeſſes not to be more *heroic* than other people; tho' he might do it on better grounds than many, having acquitted himſelf in public life for a courſe of years, and in times and ſituations hazardous and difficult, requiring the exerciſe of that and other qualities as rare and more eſtimable, in ſuch a manner as to obtain the grateful approbation of thouſands, and be particularly honoured with the fulleſt public acknowledgments, and voluntary applauſes of the higheſt powers, legiſlative and executive, of this Continent—How inſignificant, then, and leſs than nothing, when contraſted with the poſitive teſtimony of ſuch high authority, muſt appear the little ſurmiſes of this groveling "Subſcriber!" Nothing, indeed, but the emptineſs of his headpiece, and his being on a *forlorn hope* for ſomething to ſay, can account for his recurring to ſuch incongruous and far-fetched evaſions. But the "Subſcriber", in every point of view, preſents himſelf as an ignorant and upſtart perſon, whoſe fancied importance, reſting only on arrogant pretenſions, paſſes current but with his overcredulous equals, and is acquieſced in merely becauſe none will be at the trouble to gainſay it. The following progreſs of ſuch a character may frequently be obſerved—He arrives among us an obſcure ſtranger, unable to live at home, in order to ſeek his bread at our hands—he has nothing but his effrontery to introduce or recommend him—after baſking a ſhort while in the ſunſhine of Virginian philanthropy and generoſity, he becomes intoxicated with a proſperity unexpected as unmerited, and then, in a delirium of vanity, begins to deviſe controverſies with his betters, and officiouſly to arraign their conduct, with a view thereby to worm himſelf into public notice, and acquire FAME. On this conſideration, and for relief of both Printers and Readers of this Gazette, the Truſtee determines "to beſtow no further notice" on the "Subſcriber" or his eſſays in future.

It is of no moment when the Truſtees of the Academy choſe their Preſident, or whether they have choſen any—they have ſaid they did it ſince April laſt, and it argues no ſmall ſtock of aſſurance in an individual (confeſſedly ignorant of their proceedings) to queſtion their veracity, eſpecially as they can have no motive whatever to alledge what is not true.

An Old Truſtee, &c.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1791.

For the GENERAL ADVERTISER, &c.

Mr. BACHE,

YOUR inſerting the following eſtimate of the product and expenſe of cultivating an acre of ground in Hops will oblige the ſubſcriber.

Firſt ploughing in the ſpring,	£.	0	6 0
Dreſſing the hills,		0	15 0
Setting the poles,		2	15 0
Directing the vines to the poles, which may be done by two boys in two hours each day for one week,		0	12 0
Second ploughing and harrowing,		0	10 0
Gathering the hops,		9	10 0
Drying ditto,		2	0 0
Packing ditto,		0	15 0
Total amount of expenſes,	£.	17	3 0
Common product of one acre, 1000lbs. at 1s. per lb.	£.	50	0 0
Deduct amount of expenſes, as above,		17	3 0
Net profit,	£.	32	17 0

The price of 1s. per lb. has been the average price of hops for twenty years paſt, in the city of Philadelphia; the above quantity has been the actual annual produce of an acre of ground in hops, near ſaid city, under my particular care and direction, the original quality of which was only good wheat land.

AN OLD HOP-RAISER.

N. B. There has been imported into the city of Philadelphia, this ſeaſon, forty thouſand pounds weight of hops, chiefly from Boſton, for which the brewers thereof have paid twelve thouſand dollars.

Public Sale.

Will be ſold, at the Vendue Store, to the higheſt Bidder, at 12 o'Clock, on Saturday the 22d Inſt.

A Conſiderable Sum in *Final Settlements, Military Certificates,* and *Intereſt Warrants.*

TAYLOR & WILSON.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1791.

VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

At a High Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, Oct. 28, 1790.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, MORDECAI LEWIS, and WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, } Plaintiffs.

DORSEY PENTICOST, Defendant.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, it is ordered that the Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiffs: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and pnbliſhed at ſome Church of the Pariſh of Fairfax, in the County of Fairfax, on ſome Sunday immediately after Divine Service, and at the front door of the Capitol, in the City of Richmond.

(A Copy.)

10w. Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday night, the 4th inſt. *a Mulatto Woman,* named LUCE, aged about 25 years; is a remarkably well-looking wench, being ſtout and active. She may be immediately known by examining her hands and arms, having very conſiderable ſcars, occaſioned by falling in a fire. She is an artful, inſinuating woman, and has been entirely accuſtomed to houſe-work—Has taken with her a variety of cloaths, conſiſting of two ſuits of green cotton, 1 calico gown, 1 white do. 1 black do. 1 calico jacket and petticoat, 1 white do. 1 green durant petticoat, 1 pair of black calamanco ſhoes, 1 pair of leather do. 1 black beaver hat, and a number of other things. She affects to be of the Methodiſt religion, and it is probable may be harboured by ſome of her own colour of that perſuaſion.—I will give the above reward to any perſon delivering her to me at Broad-Creek, or *One Guinea* beſides what the law allows, for ſecuring her in any gaol.

WILLIAM LYLES.

Maryland, Prince-George's County, Broad-Creek, January 7, 1790.

Three Guineas Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber *an indented Servant* named JACOB WALTER, a Baker by trade, a German born, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſpeaks broken Engliſh; cloathed in a gray coating ſhort coat, brown jacket and gray trouſers; took with him a ſuit of light blue cloaths, a pair of boots, a new pair of ſhoes, a blanket, and a pair of corduroy breeches.—He is of a brown complexion, and has ſtraight ſhort brown hair.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter can get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and, if brought home, all reaſonable charges will be paid. DIEDERICK SHECKEL,

Baker, Alexandria.

January 12, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned againſt harbouring or carrying off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody *a Negro Man,* who calls himſelf WILLIAM JONES, and ſays he is free; he is about 30 years of age, five feet Seven or eight inches high.—The owner (if any) is requeſted to come, pay his charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold in two months from this date for his priſon fees and other charges.

J. THOMAS, K. F. G.

Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the *Alexandria Tobacco Warehouſes* are now open for the reception of Tobacco, under the direction of an entire new ſet of Inſpectors and Pickers, who will reſide in the Town. Thoſe who may be inclined to bring their Tobacco to them may depend on the utmoſt attention and deſpatch.

Alexandria, Dec. 22, 1790.

☞ The late act for the regulation of Seamen for ſale at this Office.

ALEXANDRIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY.

1791.

To be peremptorily drawn on the 18th day of April next, or earlier, if the Tickets are diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

				Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize	of	500	is		500
2			100			200
3			50			150
4			25			100
20			10			200
40			5			200
530			2	to be paid by Tickets of the 2d Claſs,		1060
	Laſt drawn Blank but one entitled to 30 Tickets in the 2d Claſs,					60
	Laſt drawn Blank entitled to 30 Tickets in the 3d Claſs,					90
600	Prizes,					2560
1400	Blanks, to be allowed in the 4th Claſs,			Deduction,		440
						3000
2000	Tickets at 9s.					3000

SECOND CLASS.

				Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize	of	750	is		750
2			200			400
3			50			150
4			25			100
20			10			200
40			5			200
530			3	to be paid by Tickets of the 3d Claſs,		1590
600	Prizes,					3390
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,					610
						4000
2000	Tickets at 2 Dols.					4000

THIRD CLASS.

				Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize	of	1000	is		1000
2			500			1000
3			100			300
4			25			100
20			10			200
40			5			200
530			4	to be paid by Tickets of the 4th Claſs,		2120
600	Prizes,					4920
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,					1080
						6000
2000	Tickts at 3 Dols.					6000

FOURTH CLASS.

				Dols.		*Dols.*
1	Prize	of	2000	is		2000
2			500			1000
3			100			300
4			50			200
20			10			200
40			5			200
530			4			2120
600	Prizes,					6020
1400	Blanks.—Deduction,					1980
						8000
2000	Tickets at 4 Dols.					8000
	Gained by the 1ſt Claſs,					440
		2d,				610
		3d,				1080
		4th,				1980
						4110
	Deduct 1400 Blanks in the 1ſt Claſs, paid in Tickets of the 4th, at 9s.					2100
	Remains for the Purpoſes of the Scheme,					2010

Being leſs than 10 per Cent.

The Managers beg Leave to obſerve, that an Adventurer, for the ſmall Sum of 9s. has the Chance of gaining 500 Dollars in the firſt Claſs, or other conſiderable Prizes. If his Ticket ſhould prove a Blank, he is allowed it's Coſt in a Ticket of the 4th Claſs, where, among other Prizes, there are 4 of 50, 3 of 100, 2 of 500, and 1 of 2000 Dollars.—Again, ſhould his Ticket prove a Prize of but 2 Dollars in the firſt Claſs, he receives a Ticket in the 2d, by which he may gain 750 Dollars. Should this Ticket come up the loweſt Prize in the 2d Claſs, he has additional advantage of a Superior in the 3d; and, ſhould he again draw the loweſt Prize in this Claſs, he has a new Chance of gaining 2000 Dollars in the laſt; beſides the equal Chance of drawing either of the two laſt Blanks in the firſt Claſs, which entitles him to receive 30 Tickets in the ſucceeding Claſſes, by which he may gain every capital Prize in the Lottery. Hence it is obvious, that the Purchaſer of a ſingle Ticket in the firſt Claſs, has a Chance of gaining the various capital Prizes in each—*Advantages far ſuperior to any ever before offered in any Lottery.*

We pledge ourſelves to the Public that the Drawing ſhall commence on the 18th Day of April, and alſo for the Payment of all Prizes, without any Deduction whatever.

JOHN MURRAY,
JONATHAN SWIFT,
JESSE TAYLOR,
JOHN DUNDAS,
WILLIM LOWRY,
} *Acting Managers.*

N. B. Tickets to be had of the ſeveral Managers.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

By virtue of a Power of Attorney from the Right Hon. *Charles Earl of Tankerville*, and the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, Esq; we will sell the following TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, at any time when we can agree with a purchaser or purchasers. One fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid in six months; another fourth in twelve months; another in eighteen months; and the balance in two years from the day of sale; the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond, with approved ecurity, for payment of the purchase-money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, if the payments are not punctually made at the stipulated periods—Viz.

THREE LOTS at Cliſh; one containing 65 acres; another 245¼; the other 263½; all adjoining; but will be sold separately, or in a body, as may best suit purchasers. The nearest of these lots are not more than one, and the most distant more than two miles from the rising Town of Alexandria; convenient to fishing and fowling; some of the land cleared, under fences, and has dwelling and other necessary houses, with a quantity of timber; and a very great stock of wood upon it. One of them on Hunting Creek has the advantage of a fine hill, from whence there is a beautiful prospect of Alexandria, the River Patowmack, and the country of Virginia and Maryland around. Adjoining the above lots is another, containing 11¼ acres; on which there has, for many years past, been a mill: It is an excellent mill-seat; but at present has only the remains of an old mill-house, standing upon a fine stream within a mile and a half of Alexandria—About six miles from Alexandria, five from George-Town, and the same distance from the Little Falls, is another LOT, containing 185 acres, lying upon Lubber-Branch and Four-Mile-Run; upon which there is a considerable quantity of heavy white oak timber, and wood in great plenty; several acres of meadow may be made and there is a good mill-seat upon it.—Upon the branches of Difficult-Run, about 18 miles from Alexandria, lying on the great road leading to Leesburg and Winchester, within 2½ miles of the canal at the Great Falls, and not more than 15 miles from George-Town, in Maryland, is a body of LAND, containing altogether 1619 acres, laid off into 10 lots of different sizes; the smallest 82, and the largest not more than 323 acres. This land is well watered and timbered, has improvements of plantations, houses, fencing, &c. In several parts of it the soil is good, and in many places well adapted for meadow and grass; and immediately on the main road is an excellent stand for a public house, which, with a little improvement, may be made a most valuable place, as it is extremely convenient for the business of a tavernkeeper.—Also, adjoining this tract, is another of 301 acres, called the MINE TRACT, in which there is a most valuable and rich mine of COPPER and SILVER. It was worked within these 40 years last past, and yielded to the satisfaction of the then partners; but, by their deaths and other circumstances, it has been neglected ever since. Two ninths of the ore in any part of the tract, and two ninths of the whole tract, we have the disposal of at present, and daily expect a power to sell two ninths more. The ease with which this mine may be worked, the most excellent quality of the copper, and its vicinity to the rising Towns of Alexandria, George-Town, Winchester, and Frederick-Town, and its being within 2½ miles of navigation, must render it an estate of great value, if it was in the hands of a person or persons who understand the business of mining, as, with very little expense, the ore may be raised.—About 50 miles from Alexandria, 40 from George-Town, 30 from Winchester, and 15 from Frederick-Town, in Maryland, lying along Patowmack River upwards of five miles, and between the Catoctan-Mountain and Short-Hills, is a rich and fertile body of LAND, called the CATOCTAN TRACT, containing 11973¾ acres, on which there are upwards of one hundred farms; about half of them are leased for two and three lives, at Ten Dollars per 100 acres per annum, and the residue occupied by tenants at will, and may be rented in future at 5 to £. 15 per annum very readily. This land lies perhaps in as healthy, as beautiful and plentiful a country, as any in America. It produces all sorts of grain, tobacco, and hemp in abundance, and has meadows and mill-seats upon it; also an inexhaustible store of building and lime stone. We will sell it altogether, or in farms, as we can agree. If one person purchases the whole, we will extend the time of payment to the satisfaction of the purchaser, he giving us a security for payment in the land; or, if leases for lives are preferred, we will grant them at an annual rent of Ten Dollars per hundred acres, the lessee giving an adequate sum to be agreed on for such lease, payable every six months, in the same manner as herein before mentioned, in case of an absolute sale.—The title to the lands, the plats, and the powers to sell them, may be seen at any time by applying to the subscribers.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE, } Agents.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. (t. f.)

GEORGE STOVIN
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
By the Baltimore, Capt. Cunningham, and the Sally, Capt. Crowdhill, from Liverpool,

A Considerable ADDITION to his Fall Assortment, which he is now opening at his Store, in Water-Street.

Alexandria, October 27, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,
(On very reasonable Terms,)

SIX hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in Hampshire county, Virginia, situated on the Great-Capon river, which runs through it, and abounds with fine trout, and other fish, and on the premises are all kinds of game; two hundred acres of which are well calculated for meadow, (fifteen acres already made) about one hundred cleared and under good fence; a great part of it fresh, and in good order for corn, hemp or tobacco—There are on the premises a tolerable good dwelling-house, a large and commodious good barn, and other out-houses, a good bearing orchard of excellent fruit—It is well calculated for stock, as well on account of the quantity of meadow that is to be made, as its situation for an excellent range, equally good on both sides of the said river, and very extensive—The land is generally very level, well timbered and watered with divers springs, and on the great road leading to Alexandria, Dumfries, and Fredericksburgh, to Pittsburg, to the Western Settlements, and within 16 miles of the Borough of Winchester, (which is thought to be the most healthy situation, and the best for trade, of any inland town on the Continent) and a commodious place for a tan-yard, or a tavern.

Also, 965 acres in Harrison county, on the east side of Tyger's Valley river, below the mouth of Leading-Creek, 30 miles from the head-waters of Patowmack, which soon will be made navigable, as produce already comes down to George-Town.

990 acres in the same county, on the waters of Cheat-River, at the head of Willson's mill-run.

806 acres on the waters of Piney River and Paint-Creek, upon New-River in Montgomery county.

1131 acres on the same waters and river adjoining the abovementioned 806 acres, and lying on Hunter's road to Cullbertson's bottom, in the same county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap for Cash, and young healthy Negroes taken in part of payment ——For further particulars enquire of *Bernard O'Neil*, Esq. George-Town; Mr. *George Leigh*, at Leonard-Town; *Patrick Shelly*, in Peter Little's Town, Pennsylvania; or the subscriber in Alexandria.

PATRICK MURRAY.

Sept. 2, 1790.

N. B. To be LET, a large commodious Stone House on the main street of Winchester, with an arched cellar under the whole; also, a new kitchen, two stables, a draw-well, and a smoak-house on the premises——and a wooden house, 53 feet long, and about 24 feet wide.

FOR SALE,

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. *Henry A. Bennett*, and the Hon. *Henry Lee*, Esqrs.

ONE Thousand Three Hundred Ten and an Half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Patowmack River. This land lies on Patowmack River and Catoctan-Creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-Town 40; from the Great-Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Frederick-Town 10; from Shepherd's-Town 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort-Cumberland 100.—It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.—For the accommodation and sale of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.—The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it lying near to, and some upon, the very brink of the river's bank.—With these will be sold the right of taking iron-ore and lime-stone from off another tract adjoining, forever. Upon the same lots the conveniencies for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

The purchaser, or purchasers, must give bond, with approved security for the payment of the purchase-money—One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.—The plat and title-papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this Town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, May 25, 1790. t. f.

Pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of *John Semple*, deceased, for the payment of his debts, WILL BE SOLD, at the Town of Colchester, on the first Monday in April next,

A TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, and near the Town of Colchester, containing about 875 acres, being a part of the lands which were advertised for sale in Sept. 1788: the sale of this part was delayed for want of a survey. The purchaser, or purchasers, of the above land to give bond, with approved security, to pay the purchase-money in one, two, three and four years, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

We agree to advertise and make sale of the above land at the time and place above mentioned, as Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN, } Commissioners.
LEVEN POWELL,

N. B. If the day appointed for the sale should be wet, the sale will be held on the next fairday.

Patowmack Lands
FOR SALE.

Resurvey	on Dogwood plains,	263¾
Do.	on Walnut Level,	255
Do.	on Horselick,	302¼
Do.	on Sugar Bottom,	360¼
		1181 acres.

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington County, Maryland, on Fifteen-Mile Creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river.—They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling-house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains, which must forever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for Cash, or upon Credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Aug. 5, 1790.

THE
American Preacher,

(A COLLECTION *of* SERMONS, *from some of the most* Eminent Preachers *in the* UNITED STATES, *of* different DENOMINATIONS *in the* CHRISTIAN CHURCH)

IS NOW PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

THIS work is to be compriled in three octavo volumes, of 400 pages each. The plan has met with such success, that the first volume will be sent to press, on, or before the 1st of January next, and the other follow in immediate succession.

Any persons who have either contributions or subscriptions for the promotion of this work, yet to forward, are respectfully requested to send them in, as heretofore directed.

Elizabeth-Town, Nov. 1, 1790.

[*Mr.* Kollock, *the intended printer, will thank his brethren of the type, in the different States, if they will insert this advertisement in their papers, and interest themselves in procuring subscribers for the above work.*]

☞ Those Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above valuable work, by becoming subscribers, may have an opportunty, by leaving their names with the Rev. Mr. JAMES MUIR, of this Town, and with the Printers hereof, with whom a subscription-paper is lodged.

Alexandria, Dec. 23, 1790.

ROBINSON, SANDERSON & COMPANY
Are NOW OPENING, at their Warehouse on Prince-Street,
A very large and general Assortment of
Seasonable Goods,

Just imported from Whitehaven, by the Grove, Capt. Henry Barnes, which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, by the Piece or Package only.

[*For Particulars they refer to printed Hand-Bills.*]

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1790.

At a Meeting of the Managers of the ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, on the 20th and 23d of November, 1790.

THERE not being a sale of Tickets adequate to pay the prizes, in order that further encouragement may be given to adventurers, it is resolved that the Scheme be enriched by adding *One Thousand Dollars* to the sum of Forty Dollars, to which the last Blank drawn is entitled according to the original scheme.

That the Managers make up their several accounts of sales of Tickets with the Treasurer, and pay to him the amount of the sold tickets, and return to him the unsold Tickets on or before the second Monday in January next.

That if there shall be then sold the number of two thousand three hundred tickets, the Managers will take on their joint and equal risk so many tickets as shall be necessary to raise the sum requisite for paying all the prizes, and the Lottery shall commence drawing on the *third Monday in the said month.*

Philip Marsteller, Bushrod Washington, John Dundas, William Herbert, Thomas Porter, and *Robert Townsend Hooe,* are appointed to prepare immediately the prizes and blanks, and check-books, and other matters which they shall think requisite for the drawing.

Charles Simms,	*George Gilpin,*
John Fitzgerald,	*John Dundas,*
Philip Marsteller,	*Jesse Taylor,*
Wm. Hunter, jun.	*B. Washington,*
William Herbert,	*Richard Conway,*
R. T. Hooe,	*Charles Lee,*
Thomas Porter,	*William Brown.*
Josiah Watson,	

Alexandria, Nov. 25, 1790.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, 15th last month, an *apprentice lad,* named WILLIAM SMITH, about 19 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, the small part of his legs remarkably thick—born in Ireland. Whoever takes up and brings the said apprentice to his master, or secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE CORYELL.

N. B. All Persons are cautioned against harbouring the said apprentice at their peril.

Alexandria, Dec. 30, 1790. 3w.

TO BE SOLD, *in fee simple,*

THAT LOT of GROUND formerly held by *John Dowdall,* situate on Princess and St. Asaph streets, in the town of Alexandria, extending on Princess-street 63 feet, and on St. Asaph 176 feet 7½ inches, with an east and south front. There is on the south east corner of the lot, a large frame House, painted red, two stories high, with 4 rooms on a floor, with an excellent cellar under the whole divided into 4 apartments; two of these apartments have chimnies, and are intended for kitchens. The house is so calculated as to answer either for one or two tenements. There are, besides, on this lot, 5 small dwelling houses, most of which are now rented out at £. 6 per annum each.

Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, will be taken in payment; or a reasonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.—For further particulars apply to HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

Alexandria, Dec. 9, 1790.

☞ They have also LOTS in different parts of the town, which they would rent on very low terms. t. f.

By virtue of a decree of the Worshipful Court of Loudoun County, will be sold, on the premises, at public sale, upon the 13th day of January next,

THE GRIST-MILL, together with forty ACRES of LAND adjoining thereto, the property of *Henry Cookus,* deceased, lying on Goose-Creek, in the County of Loudoun, and known by the name of Littlejohn's Mill, situated 6 miles from Leesburg, and 36 from Alexandria.—Twelve months credit will be given for one third of the purchase-money, 18 months for one other third, and two years for the residue. Bond with approved security will be required.

JAMES COLEMAN, *s. l. c.*

Nov. 24, 1790.

At the same time will be offered for Sale,

THREE hundred and eight ACRES of LAND adjoining the above mill, in order to accommodate any person who may wish to purchase the mill, and for whom 40 acres of land would be too little. As the above mill is out of repair, it is presumed a great bargain may be had. The situation has heretofore been found an eligible one for a store, and the mill had a great share of work, being in a good wheat country. A further description of the mill or land is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises.

JOHN LITTLEJOHN.

Leesburg, Nov. 24, 1790. t d f.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 17th of January next, at the Court-House, in Alexandria,

SEVERAL likely NEGROES, of various descriptions, belonging to the estate of *Thomas Triplett*—The purchaser, on giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be allowed a credit of six months on the one half, and of twelve months on the other half of the purchase-money. A clear and indisputable title can then be made; and in order to empower the Administratrix to do this, the *Stock, Plantation Utensils, Household Furniture,* &c. belonging to the aforesaid estate, will first be exposed to sale, for ready cash only, on the Saturday preceding, it being the 15th of the same month, at my dwelling-house, on Pohic.—I have also several likely young NEGROES to hire for the ensuing year, and for that purpose shall attend at Mr. *Charles Love's,* in Alexandria, on the 1st day of January next.

SARAH TRIPLETT, *Administratrix.*

Dec. 30, 1790.

N. B. On all payments punctually made in consequence of the above sale, I hereby engage to remit interest from the date of the bond.

S. T.

Madeira Wine.

A few Quarter Casks of London-particular may be had of
PORTER & INGRAHAM,
Upon very reasonable Terms, if applied for immediately.

Alexandria, Nov. 4, 1790.

To the LADIES.

THE Editors beg leave most respectfully to represent that the collection of *Rags* is an object of great importance to them, and to solicit from the *Public Spirit* of the Ladies what they have in vain endeavoured to obtain from the more common, and less refined, motive of private interest. To accomplish a purpose so laudable in itself, and so beneficial to the Editors, they are persuaded that nothing more is necessary than to prevail on some one Lady to set the example, by the ealy expedient of opening a *Rag Bag* in her family. For any quantity of Linen or Cotton Rags, Returns shall be made either in Money, or in any Articles of Stationery at the most reduced prices; and the Lady favouring them with the largest supply will be entitled to a distinguished place in the Temple of PATRIOTISM.

☞ *The Subscribers to this Paper are earnestly requested to pay up their respective Arrears.*

☞ An Apprentice wanted at this Office.—None need apply but such as can read, write and spell well, and are willing to be bound till of age.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.